THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 674.] THURSDAY, August 22, 1799. [Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, *(On Main Street)*—price Fifteen Shillings per Annum.

THOMAS HUGHES, son of John Hughes dec. will thank any person who will give him information in what part of Kentucky his mother lives: her name is Mary Carr, and is now the wife of Edward Carr.—A line addressed to the Printer of this paper, containing the above information will be sufficient. 3w

Just received, and for sale by
GRAINGER & WHELAN,
At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, VIZ:

Young Hyson,	TEAS.	Allum and Madder,	SPICES.
Hyson,		Pins,	
Hyson Skin, &		Queens' ware,	
Bohea,		Madeira,	
Coffee,		Sherry,	
Loaf sugar,		and	
Pepper,		Port	
Copperas,		French Brandy,	

All of the best kinds.

Superfine Cloths, Prints, Hosiery, | Ladies' & Gentlemen's fashionable hats.

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W. Grainger.

Lexington, August 15, 1799. tf

TAKE NOTICE

THAT on Wednesday the 2d day of October will be sold to the highest bidder, within one mile of Watson's mill, on Boon's creek, Clarke county, all my Stock,—among which are some valuable Horses, Mares and colts; also, some large Beef Steers, Cows and Calves, Young Cattle, and a number of Sheep and Hogs. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

James Moore.

August 12, 1799. 2w*

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 14th instant, CATO, a negro man, about 25 years of age, remarkably slim made, yellow complexion, about 6 feet high. As he has lived five or six years with Mr. Craig at Georgetown, it is probable he may be lurking in that neighborhood. He was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Woolridge.—Whoever apprehends said negro, and delivers him to me in Scott county, on M'Connell's run, or secures him so that I get him, shall be amply rewarded.

Rodes Smith.

August 15, 1799. *3t

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment on, or purchasing a due-bill given by me to Charles Leathers, for 18l. 3s. as I have paid the full amount thereof and more, on account of the said Leathers.

James Mitchell.

August 19, 1799. *1w

WHEREAS, an advertisement has appeared in the Palladium of the 8th inst signed by William Vauters, setting forth the intended sale of several tracts of land:—I think it my duty to caution the public against any purchases that they might be inclined to make.—The propriety of doing so will appear, when the following particulars are related:—

Notwithstanding patents have issued to some of the representatives of Jones & May, yet they cannot claim those lands under any equitable title whatever. It is certain that a contract was made between me and those persons, for the conveyance of one fourth of said lands, provided their agency in the management of the affairs of those lands, was deemed satisfactory. But nothing having been done, they never having discharged their duty as agents, no claim in either law or equity, can be made to compel a conveyance, or to justify any steps that they may take. If a former advertisement is intended to, it will there appear, that I have forewarned all persons from purchasing under alligaments from me. This surely would not be done if the unsettled affairs appertaining to the lands, did not justify such a measure. I will, however, leave the business to be truly represented before several good men. If it should appear on a settlement, that any money should be due to the above named representatives, I will discharge the amount.—If it should also appear that they are entitled to any part of the lands mentioned in the agreement between myself and the said Jones and May, I will for ever relinquish any further claim to that part. But until this settlement takes place, I am in duty bound to protect that property which I consider my own, by every legal title, that can be attached to it. Mr. Lewis, and the representatives of May & Jones, are therefore forewarned from selling any lands whatever (and purchasers are also cautioned) that have been assigned by patent from me to those representatives. I am, however, much astonished that Mr. Lewis should have those lands advertised when he well knows that I have disposed of a part of them, and that the purchasers are now in possession. These lands surely would not have been disposed of, unless I had some title to do so. That I have this title, and that it has not yet been doubted, those who are acquainted with the business are willing to testify. But notwithstanding, I have made innumerable efforts to have it placed in a fair point of view, and to bring about an equitable settlement, yet steps have been taken that cannot fail to make an unfavorable impression on the public mind. I appeal to Mr. Vauters, whether my propositions have not all been fair and honorable; whether I have not frequently endeavored to bring the business to an issue, and finally to determine it to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

From these representations the public will see the reasons by which I have heretofore been governed in this business. They cannot fail to rendermine that justice, which every man is entitled to, while acting under the influenced of rights which he clearly considers as his own.

August, 1799. B. NETHERLAND.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, near Hutchcraft's mill, on Stoner's fork of Licking, a dark bay Mare, two years old, 14 hands high, has a star on her face, has an an old bolt, branded on one side P B, and on the other side I R; appraised to 40 dollars.

John Hasty.

August 17, 1799. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Dick's river, a roan Mare about 14 hands high, appears to be old, branded on the near shoulder O; appraised to 3l.

Matthew M'Campbell.

June 3, 1799. †

Taken up by the subscriber, in Garrard county, a black Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, with a small star in her forehead, branded with D on her near shoulder, and R on her near buttock, a good 9s bell on, with a leather collar and double buckle; appraised to 16l. 10s.

Henry Kannels, sen.

May 7, 1799. †

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly authorized to settle the estates of James and, William Parker, dec. once more requests all those indebted to either of them, by bond, note or book account, to make payment by the tenth of September next: in case of neglect, the most speedy method will be taken to compel payment.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, August 8th, 1799 4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start for Philadelphia, on the 12th of September next, requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment by that day. A proper regard to this request will produce the best possible effects.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, August 8th, 1799. 4t

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING declined the mercantile business, requests all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off their respective accounts immediately. Those who are unable to pay at this time, and whose accounts are unsettled, are requested to call and close the same, by giving their notes. If any fail to comply with this request, by the 20th of September next, they will be considered as unwilling to pay their just debts, and proper steps immediately taken for the recovery thereof.

Robert Barr.

Lexington, August 12th, 1799. tf

C. FREEMAN,
Physician & Surgeon;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has returned from the Indian towns from the Northwestern territory, with a fresh supply of different kinds of herbs, roots, plants, &c. used in the healing art. He continues (with the blessing of God) to perform cures in an easy, safe and expeditious manner, without the least injury to the constitution—viz.—Fevers, inflamations, eruptions, hemorages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-ach, sore eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hysterics in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, weaknesses and rheumattism, effectually destroys worms, cures fistel and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all seminal weaknesses in both sexes, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed now in his hands properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied.

N. B. He has taken an elegant large commodious house on High Street, in a healthy part of the town, for the reception of persons who are affected with diseases, (and reside at a distance;) they must find their own bedding. Such as may think proper to put themselves under his care, may depend on the greatest attention being paid to them in the faithful discharge of his duty, and the most reasonable charges. None need apply unless they have money or property to pay for the medicine received, or can give approved security, payable in four months.

4t Lexington, 14th August, 1799.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, will meet on the 10th day of September next, at the house of Robert Rayburn, on Hingstons fork of Licking, and proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting an improvement made by John Martin, in a settlement and pre-emption of fourteen hundred acres of land granted to John Calloway, and patented in the name of said Calloway, and John M'Clure, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary to perpetuate testimony.

Flanders Calloway, &
John M'Clure.

August 12th, 1799. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Sugar creek, Garrard county, two horses, one a bay, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, branded JO on the near buttock, two saddle spots, one on each side, a white spot near his left ear, appraised to 12l.——The other a sorrel, about five feet high, five years old, branded E on the near shoulder, both hind feet white, a star in his face head, some saddle spots, appraised to 18l.

Jeremiah Tungate.

April 6th, 1799. †

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.
John Marshall complainant,
AGAINST
James M'Bride, Henry M'Bride, William M'Bride, Jane Bowles, Sarah Bowles, and Elizabeth Bowles, heirs at law of James M'Bride deceased, and Clement Bell and Margaret his wife, Brice Steele, Ann Steele, Jenny Steele, John Steele, Colin Steele, and William Steele, heirs at law of Andrew Steele deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants James M'Bride, Henry M'Bride, and William M'Bride, having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next October court, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Teste, HMtp
Tho. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
N. W. of the river Ohio.
Ross county, sct.

COMMON PLEAS *of March term* 1799.

Meeker Cochran and Co. vs. *Bertrand & Jesse Ewell,* } *Foreign attachment.*

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, at the suit of Meeker Cochran and co. against Bertrand and Jesse Ewell, returnable to the aforesaid term, for five hundred dollars damages, by virtue whereof, the sheriff of the said county hath attached sundry credits of the said Bertrand and Jesse Ewell, in the said county.

Notice is given to the said Bertrand and Jesse Ewell or their attorney, that unless they appear and give special bail to the action, judgment will be entered against them, and the credits aforesaid disposed of agreeable to the law in such case adopted.

4t EDWARD TIFFIN, Proth'y.

John S. Wells, Counsel for plaintiff. J.J.j.t.sp.

NOTICE.

I AM authorized to build BOOKER'S PATENT THRESHING MACHINE, within the state of Kentucky, which I am disposed to do on the most moderate terms, the whole expence of one not amounting to more than one hundred and fifty dollars. Their utility and expedition in threshing, may be known on viewing the one built for Thomas Hart jun. esq. near Lexington, of which there is a certificate herewith inserted. Mr. Cuthbert Banks, of Lexington, will, on application of those who may wish to employ the subscriber, give every information when and where he is to be found.

William Massie.

Lexington, August 13th, 1799.

I do certify that William Massie has built for me a threshing machine, which he finished this day: that in order to try it, I had some Rye hauled to my barn, all of which, with one horse, was threshed out in sixty-three minutes, that we then cleaned it, together with what shattered out in moving the grain to the machine, which, when cleaned, amounted twenty-seven bushels. I do also certify that it was threshed as clean as I have generally had it done with flails.

Thomas Hart jun.

14th March, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Sugar creek, a chestnut sorrel mare, and yearling filley; the mare eight years old, hind feet white, some saddle spots, no brand perceivable, has on a five shilling bell, marked EK, the colt, chestnut sorrel, a star in her forehead, appraised to 16l, 10s.

James M'Kinney.

June 26th, 1799. †

THE CREDITORS OF
GEORGE NICHOLAS, DECEASED,

WHETHER by bond, account or otherwise, are requested to transmit to the subscribers copies of such bonds, accounts or other evidences of their demands, with the credits, &c. belonging thereto, as soon as possible.

The subscribers have been appointed executors of the last will of said deceased, and having not yet qualified, cannot, until that is done, pay or receive any monies due by or to said deceased, but are desirous to acquaint themselves fully with the amount thereof, that measures may be taken to settle them as soon as possible after administration of the will is granted.

JAMES MORRISON, Lexington.
J. H. DAVEISS, Danville.

August 1, 1799. 8w

*** The subscriber will attend at the office of said deceased, on the 10th of October next, and from thence until the end of the month, for the purpose of delivering out the papers belonging to Law-Suits in which he was employed—attendance of all his clients, in the above time is requested.

JOSEPH H. DAVEISS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, near Todd's Ferry, a bay mare, about 15 hands and a half high, supposed to be 13 or 14 years old, no brands perceivable in low order; appraised to 12l.

DAVID STEEL.

April 29, 1799. †

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.
Thomas M'Clanahan, complainant,
against
Benjamin Berry, and Marquis Calmes jun. defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant, Berry, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Lexington.

A Copy. Teste,
Tho. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on South Elkhorn, five miles below Georgetown, a sorrel mare, eleven years old, some white hairs in her forehead, some saddle spots, both hind feet white, natural pacer, appraised to 9l.

John Moore.

Scott county, July 28th, 1799. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county, near Boonsborough, a flea bitten grey horse, about 18 or 20 years old, about 13 hands high, his near eye out, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus E; appraised to 11 3l.

NICHOLAS GEORGE.

June 15, 1799. †

Alexander Parker

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS &
CHINA WARE,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, June 12th, 1799.

FLAX-SEED OIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A QUANTITY OF
FLAX-SEED OIL
OF A GOOD QUALITY,
Which he will sell at a reduced price for Cash.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, July 18, '99. 9t

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Woodford county, the 22d ult. a Negro man named Moses, about 25 years old, a stout well made black fellow, very white teeth and frequently shuts his right eye. I understand he has a permit in my name, to hire himself:—I expect he will stay about Lexington or Paris. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure him in any jail, so that I may get him, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

J. Finnie.

August 7, 1799. *3t

To be Leased,

FOR a term of years, one thousand acres of land on Pouges creek—one thousand acres on Pleasant run, and five hundred and fifty-six acres on Highland creek, all in Logan county, the property of Francis Brooke. The other leases is to put the land, or a part of it, in a state for cultivation. Advantageous contracts may be made by applying in Lexington, to

Henry Clay.

GEORGE WEIGART,
HATTER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed to Lexington, and taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Kiser, black-smith, on High street, next door to Melchor Myers—where he intends prosecuting his business in its different branches. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.

6w August 7, 1799.

N. B. Wanted to purchase, a quantity of Lamb's Wool.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

IN the Mercantile line, Accounting room, private or Judiciary office,

A YOUNG MAN,

Acquainted with business in the above capacities, and who can be recommended to the satisfaction of the employer.

Letters, post paid, directed to T. C. L. at the Office of the Palladium in Frankfort, or Innis B. Brent's tavern in Lexington will be duly attended to.

tf July 10, 1799.

NOTICE

THAT I shall make application to the county court of Barren county, to establish a town on my Land on the South fork of Beaver creek, agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

John Gorin.

23d July, 1799.

European Intelligence.

France.

PARIS, May 26.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

ARMY OF ITALY

Official Report of the operations of the Army of Italy, addreſſed to the Executive Directory by the commander in Cheif, Moreau, and the General of Diviſion, Emanuel Grouchy, Cheif of the Staff ad interim. (Without date.)

"The army of Italy, placed between Po, and the Tenaro, its right at Alexandria and its left at Valence, in poſſeſſion of Caſſel and Verue by ſtrong detachments, was in a ſtate to make the enemy repent any attempt to paſs the Po and the Tenaro. Accordingly on the 11th of May, after having made diſpoſition in different points, he gained a paſſage over the Po; but the ſkilful and vigorous arrangements of adjutant general Garran, who commanded the left wing of the diviſion of general Grenier, ſucceeded in defeating the deſign of the Auſtrians. All thoſe who paſſed on the right bank were either killed or taken priſoners. A ſingle battalion, commanded by Dupellin, cheif of battallion, made 500 Auſtrians lay down their arms. On the 12th in the morning, a body of 7000 Ruſſians croſſed the Po at Baſſignana, with confidence, and directed their chief attack on Pecetto. General Moreau had foreſeen the attack, and had, therefore, diſpoſed the diviſion of Grenier in a manner proper to receive them, which he did with intrepidity. His diviſion, however, maintained its ground with difficulty, when the arrival of freſh troops, and the ability and diſtinguiſhed courage of the chief of brigade Gardanne, who commanded them, began to repulſe the enemy. At the ſame inſtant the diviſion of Victor, which the commander in chief ordered to advance with all poſſible haſte, having appeard on the heights of Pacetto, the Ruſſians were attacked both on their left flank & in front. The action was long and deſperate: a country houſe, ſituated in the centre of the attack, was taken and retaken ſeveral times. At length the enemy gave way on all ſides, the village of Baſſignanna was carried, and the Ruſſians were driven into the river, and upwards of two thouſand of them drowned. Their commander, General Schuborff, was killed. From 7 to 800 priſoners, 5 pieces of cannon, a ſtandard, a number of covered waggons, and the baggage of the enemy, are the proofs of the conſtant valour of our troops. The artillery was fired in the moſt effective manner. General Queſnel having been wounded in the arm, was replaced by the Piedmonteſe General Colli, who, as well on the occaſion as ſince he has been with the army, has given repeated proofs of talents and intrepidity. Several officers of the ſtaff were obliged to quit the field of battle, and among others was the aid-de camp, Capt. Faugerouſe, who had a leg ſhattered by a petard, a wound in his head, and his horſe killed under him. Our loſs amounts to 300 men killed or wounded.

"The commander in chief promoted to the rank of General of brigade, on the field of battle, the chief of brigade Gardanne, and the adjutant general Garreau. He alſo appointed the aid-de-camp Fretnier and Faugerouſe, chiefs of ſquadrons."

9th Prarial, May 28.

There is at this moment circulated a piece of news, which if it be confirmed, will be of the greateſt importance, and will have a great influence on the deſtinies of Europe. It is aſſerted, upon the authority of letters from Amſterdam, dated the 2d Priarial, May 21, that Ruſſia has declared war againſt Pruſſia. It is at leaſt certain, that Ruſſia has ſpoken to Pruſſia in a tone of menace like becoming; and that Pruſſia in its turn, has aſſumed a tone firm and energetic. The Pruſſian miniſter has declared at Peterſburg, that he was firmly reſolved not to enter into the coalition againſt France. It is added that the ſame declavation has been made at the court of Vienna— (Surveillante.)

The king of Pruſſia has granted a paſſage through his territory for 6000 horſes, purchaſed for us.

A rupture between Ruſſia and Pruſſia becomes every day more probable, and would neceſſarily bring on an alliance between France and Pruſſia.

England.

LONDON, June 7.

His Pruſſian majeſty is now on his way from Berlin to Caſtle, where he will review the Heſſian army.

A commiſſion of military inquiry has been appointed by the Archducke Charles, to enquire into the murder of the French plenipotentiaries. General Spork is to be preſident of it; and it is to conſiſt of two colonels, two majors, and two auditors. It is to hold its ſittings at Villengen in Suabia.

The Gazette Extraordinary publiſhed yeſterday morning, contains detailed accounts of the advantages obtained by the Auſtrians in the Engadine. The French have evacuated the Canton of Apenzel.—The Auſtrians entered St. Gall on the 20th ult. and gen. Bellegarde is at Chievenna. The French had loſt 4000 priſoners and 36 pieces of cannon.

Paris papers to the 1ſt of June inclusive have been received in town. They contain two letters from general Maſſena to the French directory, dated the 24 and 25th ultimo, by the 1ſt of which it appears, "that the Auſtrians were repulſed in an attempt to croſs the Rhine with a ſmall body of troops, on the 23d ult. near Coblentz, (in the Canton of Zurich,) and Klingnau, with the loſs of 300 priſoners, and ſeveral drowned in attempting to repaſs the Rhine."—In the ſecond letter, general Maſſena ſtates, "that the Auſtrians having collected a force on the left bank of the Thur (he does not ſtate how all the country between the Rhine and the Thur came into the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrian troops, and where they now remain) he had thought it neceſſary to attack them, and had driven them back to the right bank of that river. In this action the Auſtrians are ſaid to have loſt 3,500 priſoners amongſt whom are col. Barco and capt. Prince of Hohenlohe, beſides one ſtandard, two pieces of cannon, and 2000 killed and wounded. The French had 400 killed and wounded."

An article from Straſburg of the 27th ult three days of Maſſena's action, mentions, "that the Auſtrians were in poſſeſſion of Wintertour, on the right bank of the Thur, and that the Swiſs convention, after naming a committee of ſeven perſons who, together with the executive directory, were to exerciſe all the authority of the ſtate had deſolved itſelf. The directory, &c. had retired from Lucerne to Aarau."

We muſt wait for further advices before we can appreciate the true reſult of theſe different operations, but there ſeems no doubt that ſomething very important has happened, to have induced the Helvetic convention to have diſſolved itſelf. Very fortunate conſequences are argued from this proceeding.

Italy.

NICE, May 17.

In purſuance of the invitation the central adminiſtration of the municipal adminiſtration of the Canton of Nice announced this day, by ſound of trumpet the following intelligence:

1. The army of Naples, in conjunction with that of Moreau, has completely routed the enemy at Alexandria, driven him from Novarra, Verſeil, and La Lumeline, and is ſtill in purſuit of him." This intelligence is official.

Note of the Editors of La Clef du Cabinet. "We cannot avoid obſerving, that we cannot conſider this news as official, becauſe the government ſtill continues ſilent on the ſubject.

Helvetic Republic.

LAUSANNE, May 21.

Letters of yeſterday confirm the advantages obtained by the French army in Italy. One of them is thus expreſſed: "I have juſt arrived from Chambery, and I can certainly confirm to you that the French armies are at Milan. Thirteen thouſand Auſtrians have loſt there lives in attempting the aſſault of the fort.

American Intelligence.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The following important information has been ſent from the office of the ſecretary of ſtate, to the ſeveral ſea ports, throughout the United States. It is headed by the late proclamation of the preſident of the United States, which we publiſhed ſome time ſince.

Extract of a letter from Robert Liſton, eſq miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic majeſty, to the United States, dated New-York, July 12, 1799, to his excellency vice admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

"I have juſt learnt with concern, by a letter from brigadier gen. Maitland, dated at ſea (lat. 35, N. long. 68 W.) the ſecond of this month, that there has been a miſunderſtanding on the ſubject of the time fixed for renewing the commercial intercourſe between the United States and St. Domingo.

"In the agreement entered into by gen. Maitland and myſelf with the American miniſters, it was clearly underſtood by all parties and fixed, that "the ſtipulated ports in the iſland, ſhould be open on a certain day for the reception of the merchant veſſels of Great Britain and the United States: not that the ports of America and Jamaica, ſhould be open on a certain day." In conſequence of this underſtanding and the ſubſequent arrangements between gen. Maitland and the American conſul general in St. Domingo, the preſident has by a proclamation dated the 26th of June, informed the inhabitants of the country, that it ſhall be lawful for veſſels which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois and Port au Prince, on or after the 1ſt day of Auguſt next.

"Dr. Stevens, it ſeems, now conceives the meaning of the agreement to have been that veſſels would not clear out from the American States before the 1ſt of Auguſt; and gen. Maitland informs me that you have given orders to your cruizers accordingly.

"It is impoſſible, however, conſidering the time that has elapſed, and the extent of the territory of the United States, that the preſident ſhould now make any alteration in the meaſures adopted (were it deſirous that it ſhould be ſo) indeed many veſſels have already ſailed, and are daily ſailing from the different American ports, with a view to be ready to enter Cape Francois and Port au Prince on the day appointed."

"I take the firſt opportunity of mentioning this embarraſſing circumſtance, regretting that it was not in my power to give you the information ſooner, and it remains that I ſhould entreat you to be pleaſed without loſs of time, to take ſuch meaſures, in concert with Dr. Stevens and his majeſty's lieutenant governor of Jamaica, as may be calculated to effect the opening of the ports in queſtion, with the leaſt poſſible delay; and I truſt that you will, at the ſame time have the goodneſs to give ſuch orders to your cruizers as will enſure to the American veſſels, which have thus left their ports without any view of a fraudulent commerce, and by the expreſs permiſſion of their government, every neceſſary attention and good treatment."

I Timothy Pickering, ſecretary for the department of ſtate of the United States of America, hereby certify, that the foregoing proclamation is a true copy of the original remaining in my office, and that the foregoing extract is faithfully copied from an original letter to Sir Hyde Parker, ſent to me under a flying ſeal, by Mr. Liſton, for my information. Given under my hand and official ſeal, at Philadelphia, this 17th day of July, A D. 1799.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

July 30.

We were yeſterday evening favoured with the peruſal of a letter from the Havannah, dated July 9th, 1799 from an authority which we cannot queſtion, from which the following extract is a tranſlation.

"The 5th of this month, a felucca arrived from Cadiz in 40 days—informing us, that the Spaniſh and French ſquadrons have formed a junction in the Mediterranean. By the ſame advices we alſo learn, that the Engliſh ſquadrons under Jarvis and Nelſon had likewiſe joined. The Spaniſh and French fleets amounts to upwards of 40 ſail of the line. The Engliſh about 30."

The above intelligence upon the authenticity of which we are perfectly ſatisfied, is the lateſt of any creditable kind which has been received; the date at Cadiz is the 26th or 27th of May, and it ſets aſide all rumours of an action—the diſmaſting of ſquadrons, and the various accounts of the different ſquadrons going into Carthagena and Toulon.

Extract from a Telegraphic diſpatch from Paris to Straſburg.

May 10. 5 o'clock A. M.

The corps of the army under general Hatry, in Italy, has defeated the enemy, taken 2,500 men, killed 1000, and wounded 4000.

A true copy.

(Signed) CHAPPE.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Dublin, to his friend in this city, dated May 22.

"We have juſt received the joy-giving news, that Moreau and Maſſena, have given to the Auſtrians and Ruſſian butchers a moſt bloody and deciſive defeat.—Moreau writes that at the firſt charge, the Freemen had 2000 ſlaves on their bayonets, and that the carnage became ſo horrible, that humanity compelled the officers to ſtop it.

"The Breſt, Ferrol and Cadiz fleets, have certainly joined. We believe alſo, on ſtrong authority, that they have taken ten ſail of the line from Lord St. Vincents—chaſed the reſt (that is four) of his fleet into Gibraltar, and are proceeding up the Mediterranean to pay their reſpects to Nelſon and the Ruſſians—afterwards they go, God knows where—perhaps to ERIN!!"

Lexington, Auguſt 22.

By a gentleman from the North-Weſt ſide of the Ohio, we are informed that the frontiers of that country are under ſtrong apprehenſions from the Indians, eſpecially thoſe on Mad River, ſeveral of which have moved, and others are preparing block-houſes.

A Cincinnati paper of the 13th inſtant, ſtates, that there is no danger to be apprehended of an Indian war, as an expreſs from Fort Wayne brings information that the Indians "are amicably diſpoſed towards us."

Two gentlemen who arrived in town laſt night, informs that on the night of the 10th inſt. two men were murdered on Zane's road, about thirteen miles on this ſide Muſkingum: they were both ſhot and ſtabbed, and one of them tomahawked.

The editor of the Aurora was arreſted on the 30th July, upon a warrant from Judge Peters, and on behalf of the adminiſtration, for publiſhing in the Aurora of the 24th certain matters alledged to be defamatory or untrue, concerning the adminiſtration.

A courſe of Chemical Leſtures will commence on Saturday next at the Tranſylvania Univerſity, precifely at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

For ſale at this office, and the office of the Guardian of Freedom, Frankfort.

A QUARTERLY MEETING

OF the St. ANDREW SOCIETY will be held at Mr Robert Megowan's tavern, in Lexington, on Saturday the 31ſt inſt. at 4 o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member is particularly requeſted. By order of the Vice Preſident,

W. Mackbean, Sec.

Auguſt, 21ſt, 1799. 3t

LOST FROM ME,

ON the 6th day of April laſt, one BAY HORSE, which I bought of Philip Buſh—the marks of the horſe I am not able to deſcribe at this time; but I will pay any perſon TEN DOLLARS, that will deliver the ſaid horſe to me in Lexington. The ſaid Philip Buſh lives on Silver creek, Madiſon county Kentucky.

Robert Ruſſel.

Auguſt, 1799. 1t

THIS is to forewarn any perſon or perſons from trading for a bond given by me to a certain Spencer Griffin, of Lincoln county, and ſtate of Kentucky, for two hundred pounds in horſes, which ſaid bond was given the 20th day of April, 1799; and which bond I have have paid, and will not pay it again, without compelled by law. Given under my hand this 19th day of Auguſt, 1799.

3t Michael Horine.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on the head waters of Stoner, in Clarke county, a black horſe, 14 and a half hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet and a part of his legs white, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock S, four years old; appraiſed to 15l.

John M'Williams.

May 1799. ‡

WILL be opened by CHS. V. LORIMER, in Maj. Morriſon's houſe, High ſtreet, on the 19th inſt.

A DANCING SCHOOL,

at the reaſonable rate of four dollars per quarter, one half paid in advance, and the remainder at the expiration of the quarter. 3t

Lexington, Auguſt 12th, 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

American Intelligence.

Maſſachuſetts.

BOSTON, July 24.

The abbe Sieyes has been choſen a director, vice Rewbell, and Jean Debrie, preſident of the council of five hundred.

July 25.

A letter from Spain, dated the 17th April, ſays that letters of ſervice had been recently given to ſome of their beſt officers, that ſeveral corps of troops had been ordered to march towards Valencia, and Alicante—and a great number of tranſports directed to be in readineſs; whence it was conjectured that the capture of Minorca was the object in contemplation.

Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

From a number of concurring accounts it appears that the French fleet has entered Toulon, and the Spaniſh Carthagena; after the latter had received very great injury from ſtreſs of weather.

Auguſt 2.

A letter from Kingſton, dated the 8th inſt. received by the Montezuma, ſays—"Accounts are juſt received from Jeremie, informing that a deſperate battle has been fought between the armies of Touſſaint and Rigaud, in which Rigaud was defeated, with great ſlaughter, and himſelf wounded."

Other accounts from Hiſpaniola ſtate, that Rigaud occupied Gonaives and Petit Trou. At the latter place, all the whites are ſaid to have been maſſacred.

Touſſaint's party, (the negroes) are denominated "ariſtocrats;" that of Rigaud, (the mulattoes) "republicans." The latter have exerciſed the moſt unheard of cruelties upon ſuch of their enemies as have fallen into their hands.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated yeſterday.

Notwithſtanding the weather continues exceſſively warm, we have had only one caſe of the yellow fever this day. The alarm is very generally ſubſiding, and great ſhoes are entertained, the progreſs of the diſeaſe is arreſted.

veſſel; and it ſhall not be lawful to grant any permit, or to unlade any goods wares or merchandiſe, whatever, from ſuch ſhip or veſſel, until the ſaid tonnage duty is firſt paid: And the regiſter or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the cuſtoms to ſuch ſhip or veſſel at her departure from the port or place from whence ſhe may have arrived (Mediterranean paſſports excepted) ſhall previous to ſuch entry, be produced to the collector with whom ſuch entry is to be made, and ſhall remain in his office; and on the clearance of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the regiſter and other documents ſhall be returned to the maſter or owner of ſuch ſhip or veſſel.

Tonnage duties to be paid on making entry, &c.

Certain ſhips' papers to be lodged with the collector on making entry.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That to aſcertain the tonnage of any ſhip or veſſel, the ſurveyor or ſuch other perſon as ſhall be appointed by the collector of the diſtrict to meaſure the ſame, ſhall, if the ſaid ſhip or veſſel be double decked, take the length thereof from the fore part of the main ſtem, to the after part of the ſtern poſt, above the upper deck, the breadth thereof at the broadeſt part above the main wales, half of which breadth ſhall be accounted the depth of ſuch veſſel, and ſhall then deduct from the length, three fifths, of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and ſhall divide this laſt product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof ſhall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of ſuch ſhip or veſſel. And if ſuch ſhip or veſſel be ſingle decked, the ſaid ſurveyor or other perſon, ſhall take the length and breadth as above directed, in reſpect to a double decked ſhip or veſſel, ſhall deduct from the ſaid length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the under ſide of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, ſhall multiply and divide, as aforeſaid, and the quotient ſhall be deemed the tonnage of ſuch ſhip or veſſel.

Mode of aſcertaining the tonnage of veſſels.

Sec. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That where any bond for the payment of duties ſhall not be ſatisfied on the day it may become due, the collector ſhall, forthwith and without delay cauſe a proſecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money thereon by action or ſuit at law, in the proper court having cognizance thereof, and in all caſes of inſolvency, or where any eſtate in the hands of the executors, adminiſtrators or aſſignees, ſhall be inſufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceaſed, the debt, or debts due to the United States, on any ſuch bond or bonds, ſhall be firſt ſatisfied; and any executor, adminiſtrator or aſſignees, or other perſon, who ſhall pay any debt due by the perſon or eſtate from whom, or for which they are acting, previous to the debt or debts, due to the United States from ſuch perſon or eſtate being firſt duly ſatisfied and paid, ſhall become anſwerable in their own perſon and eſtate, for the debt or debts ſo due to the United States, or ſo much thereof as may remain due and unpaid; and actions or ſuits at law may be commenced againſt them for the recovery of the ſaid debt or debts, or ſo much thereof as may remain due and unpaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof:

Bonds for duties to be put in ſuit immediately after they become due.

Such bonds entitled to a priority of ſatisfaction in caſe of inſolvency, &c.

in the office of a collector, ſhall not be invoiced according to the actual coſt thereof at the place of exportation, with deſign to evade the duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the perſon making entry, ſhall be forfeited; and in every caſe in which the ſaid collector ſhall ſuſpect that any ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe are not invoiced at a ſum equal to that for which they have uſually been ſold in the place or country from whence they were imported, it ſhall be the duty of ſuch collector to take the ſaid goods, wares or merchandiſe into his poſſeſſion, and retain the ſame with due and reaſonable care, at the riſk and expence of the owner or owners, conſignee or conſignees thereof, until their value at the time and place of importation, ſhall be aſcertained by two reputable merchants, to be choſen and appointed as in the caſe of damaged goods, or goods not accompanied with an invoice, and until the duties ariſing, according to ſuch valuation, ſhall be firſt paid or ſecured to be paid, as required by this act in other caſes of importation: *Provided*, That in caſe of a proſecution for the forfeiture aforeſaid, ſuch appraiſement ſhall not be conſtrued to exclude other proof upon the trial, of the actual and real coſt of the ſaid goods at the place of exportation.

Goods entered with a fraudulent invoice to be forfeited.

In caſe of ſuſpicion thereof the goods ſhall be taken into poſſeſſion by the collector, and proceedings thereupon.

Sec. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for the collector, naval officer, or other officer of the cuſtoms, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandiſe on ſuſpicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the preſence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof, and if upon examination they ſhall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making ſuch ſeizure and examination, ſhall cauſe the ſame to be re-packed and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith; and the expence of ſuch examination ſhall be paid by the ſaid collector or other officer, and allowed in the ſettlement of their accounts; but if any of the packages ſo examined, ſhall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares or merchandiſe contained in ſuch package or packages ſhall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the ſaid forfeiture ſhall not be incurred if it ſhall be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the diſtrict where the ſame ſhall happen, if there be a naval officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, or of the court in which a proſecution for the forfeiture ſhall be had, that ſuch difference proceeded from accident or miſtake, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue.

Officers of the cuſtoms may open packages, on ſuſpecting fraud.

Sec. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and ſurveyor, or other perſon ſpecially appointed by either of them for that purpoſe, ſhall have full power and authority to enter any ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect any goods, wares or merchandiſe ſubject to duty, are concealed, and therein to ſearch for, ſeize and ſecure any ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe; and if they ſhall have cauſe to ſuſpect a concealment thereof in any particular dwel-

They may ſearch ſuſpected places for goods.

ling-houſe, ſtore, building or other place, they or either of them ſhall, upon proper application on oath, to any juſtice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter ſuch houſe, ſtore or other place (in the day time only) and there to ſearch for ſuch goods; and if any ſhall be found, to ſeize and ſecure the ſame for trial; and all ſuch goods wares and merchandiſe on which the duties ſhall not have been paid, or ſecured to be paid, ſhall be forfeited.

Collector to have the cuſtody of goods ſeized.

Sec. 69. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandiſe, which ſhall be ſeized by virtue of this act, ſhall be put into, and remain in the cuſtody of the collector, or ſuch other perſon as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, until ſuch proceedings ſhall be had as by this act are required to aſcertain whether the ſame have been forfeited or not; and if it ſhall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they ſhall be fortwith reſtored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandiſe, knowing them to be liable to ſeizure by this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a ſum double the amount or value of the goods, wares or merchandiſe ſo concealed or purchaſed.

Penalty on buying or concealing goods liable to ſeizure.

Officers of the cuſtoms may make ſeizure out of their diſtrict.

Sec. 70. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be the duty of the ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, to make ſeizure of and ſecure any ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandiſe which ſhall be liable to ſeizure by virtue of this or any other act of the United States, reſpecting the revenue, which is now or may hereafter be enacted, as well without as within their reſpective diſtricts.

They may plead the general iſſue.

Sec. 71. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or other perſon, executing, or aiding or aſſiſting in the ſeizure of goods, ſhall be ſued or moleſted for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or juſtice, purſuant to law, ſuch officer or other perſon may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence; and if in ſuch ſuit the plaintiff is nonſuited, or judgment paſs againſt him, the defendant ſhall recover double coſts; and in actions, ſuits or informations to be brought where any ſeizure ſhall be made purſuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any perſon, in every ſuch caſe the *onus probandi* ſhall be upon ſuch claimant. And if any perſon ſhall forcibly reſiſt, prevent or impede any officer of the cuſtoms or their deputies, or any perſon aſſiſting them in the execution of their duty, ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, be fined in a ſum not exceeding four hundred dollars. And if any maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel coming into, or arriving at any port or place within the United States, ſhall obſtruct or hinder, or ſhall be the cauſe or means of any obſtruction or hindrance with ſuch an intent, to any officer of the cuſtoms or revenue, in going on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect any of the revenue laws of the United

Double coſts

Onus probandi to lie upon the claimant.

Penalty on reſiſting officers of the cuſtoms.

Date of veſſels entry.	To whom conſigned as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Caſks or packages.	Contents and quality, as marked by the inſpector of the revenue.	Gauge.	Wantage.	What caſks empty, or taken to fill up others.

Diſtrict of
Port of

C. D. Gauger.

And the form of the return to be made by the meaſurers reſpectively, ſhall be as follows:

Form of meaſurer's return.

Return of the (here inſert ſalt or coal as the caſe may be) meaſured from on board the (here inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) whereof (inſert the name) is maſter, from (inſert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of veſſels entry.	To whom conſigned per permit.	Number of buſhels in words at length.	Quality whether ſalt or coal.	Average weight of ſalt per buſhel.

Diſtrict of
Port of

E. F. Meaſurer.

And the ſaid returns ſhall be made by the weighers, gaugers and meaſurers in books to be prepared by them for that purpoſe, and kept in the cuſtom houſes.

Tables of fees and duties to be fixed up.

Sec. 73. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and ſurveyor, ſhall cauſe to be affixed, and conſtantly kept in ſome public and conſpicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and ſhall give a receipt for the fees he ſhall receive, ſpecifying